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FUNK BROS SEED Co.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS



PRODUCTS OF THE FUNK FARM

More than 22000 acres. Established 1824



Description of The Funk Seed Farms

In the production of general farm crops, McLean County, Illinois, U.S.A., is now one of the three leading counties of the world. The Funk Farms are located in McLean County, seven miles southwest of Bloomington. On reaching the Funk Farms one travels several miles south, east and west before leaving the Funk property which comprises over 22,000 acres of the richest and most productive farming land in the United States.

The Miami black clay loam and the Marshall silt loam with a desirable clay subsoil are the predominating soils of the Funk Farms. Both of these are recognized as the best of corn soils. Oats and wheat also yield well on this land, the latter producing a berry of fine quality. The second important consideration next to planting high yielding seed to obtain maximum yields is to maintain a desirable texture or pulverized condition of the soil.

The farms are managed under the most up-to-date agricultural and scientific methods to maintain the proper fertility of the lands, such as rotation of crops, drainage, the use of fertilizers, etc. Hundreds of carloads of manure and of ground limestone and finely-ground raw rock phosphate are applied to the farms when needed at considerable expense. Clover is grown in all the crop rotations and plowed under to add organic matter and nitrogen to the soil; the latter being secured from the inexhaustible supply in the air. These practices are carried out on the Funk Farms very extensively so that the farm seeds produced are of the best quality.

Did You Lose Your Seed Corn in 1917?

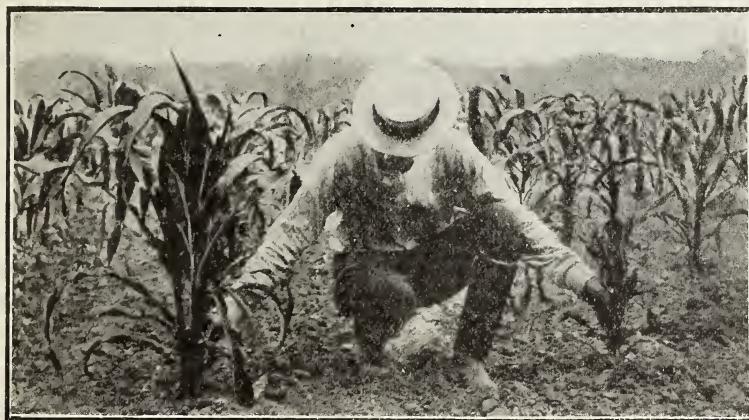
Why It Pays to Buy Funk's High Yielding Seed Corn

BECAUSE Funks corn is bred on our own home 22,000 acre corn belt farms, and we know what we are selling you.

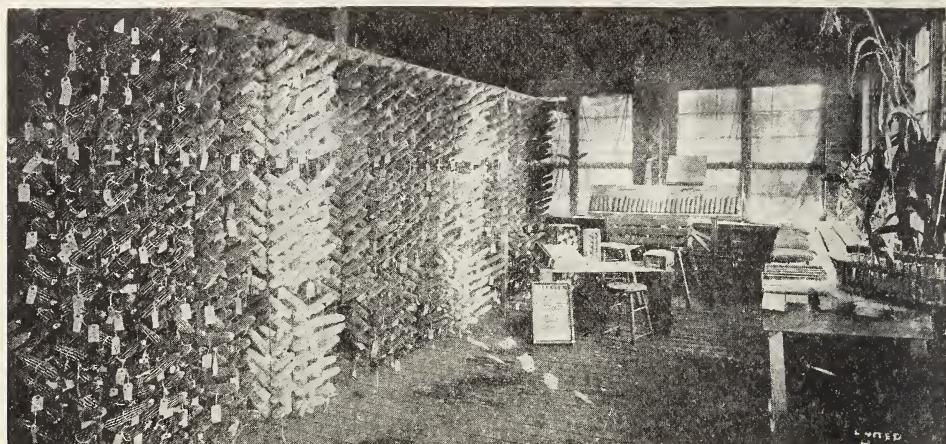
BECAUSE Funks breed for increased yield. There is a vast difference in the work of BREEDING for increased yield over the usual method of growing corn from the SELECTION of fine looking ears only.

BECAUSE Funks, as breeders, scientifically mate certain high yielding strains to get results over the scales. Thus we secure the maximum yield. The average increase obtained by thousands who have planted our seed is about fifteen bushels per acre.

BECAUSE Funks were fortunate in the fall of 1917 to save a sufficient quantity of our high yielding corn to plant our usual acreage in 1918. It is difficult to estimate the value of this seed. It produced for us the best seed corn ever grown on the Funk farms. It had back of it the necessary breeding work to overcome adverse conditions. The high price of land and labor demands that you go at the corn raising business right in 1919.



Strength of individual stalks. Results of difference of vitality of two mother ears. By testing individual mother ears side by side and under similar conditions, the Funks are able to discover and eliminate the undesirable strains.



BREEDING CORN FOR THE NEXT YEAR

Corn Breeding - Funk Farms

THE CORN BREEDING PLOTS on the Funk Farms vary in size and are isolated from the general fields of corn to prevent cross pollination. Great care is exercised every year in locating suitable isolated fields for breeding purposes.

Each year the combined area of the test plots, breeding plots, and multiplying plots on the Funk Farms is about 360 acres. They are classed as follows: Testing, Ear-to-row, Multiplying and the General Fields. The Testing plots vary from one to twenty-five acres; the Ear-to-row plots from five to twenty-five acres; the Multiplying plots from five to fifty acres and the Commercial Fields occupy thousands of acres. These large corn breeding plots are found more satisfactory because conclusions can be ascertained with greater accuracy.

In our corn breeding work we plant half an ear in a row by itself, carefully observing its behavior during the growing season. In the fall the corn from the most promising rows is carefully weighed and the rate of yield per acre determined. Next year the half ears that gave the highest yields of well matured corn are planted in breeding plots where they are further improved by different systems of breeding we have recently developed.

Every year more than 1,000 half ears are planted in test plots to determine their ability to mature a heavy yield. The seed selected from the highest yielding rows and strains is used to plant large isolated fields. From these

FUNK FARMS—ESTABLISHED 1824

fields we make very careful selections from the highest yielding strains to produce our sale seed corn. Thus the commercial seed offered to the



HARVEST—TEST PLOT—SHOWING PRODUCTION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL EAR

public represents only those strains of corn that have repeatedly made good in the breeding plots.

Every year we adopt more extensive and more effective methods of breeding and selection to improve the yield and early maturity of our corn.



WORKING IN BREEDING BLOCK ON FUNK FARMS

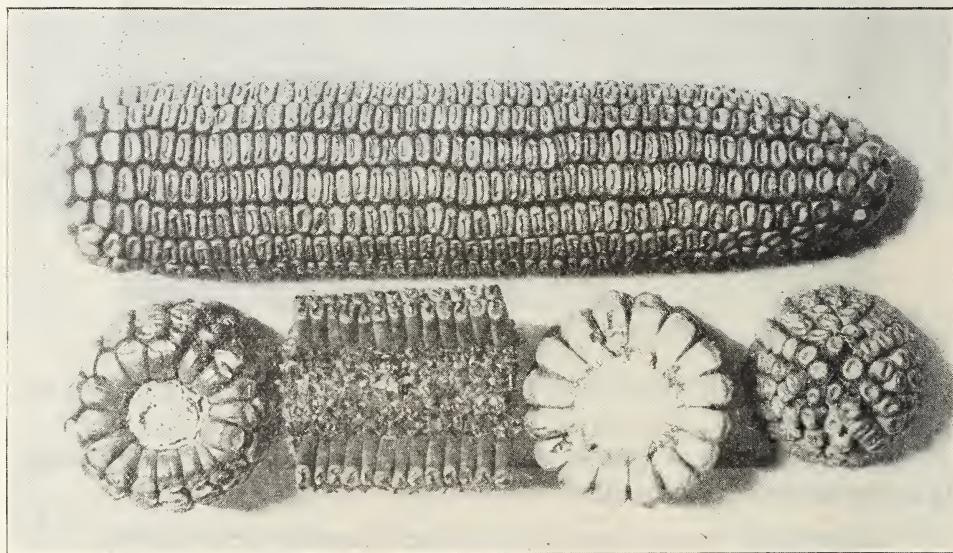
By ordering some of our high yielding varieties every year you get the benefit of our latest improvements and selections.

You Have a Standing Invitation to Call and Inspect Our Seed Corn and Up-to-date Facilities

Funk's 90-Day

THE EARLIEST HIGH YIELDING CORN

Don't you owe yourself the protection early corn affords?



FUNK'S 90-DAY

Brother Farmer—Stop and Think:—About the danger of frost;—the drought;—the advantage of corn for early feed or to put on the market for early money;—often at a big premium over late corn.

Funk's 90-Day Corn was originated by Mr. Eugene D. Funk in 1892 and is the only 90-Day Corn recognized by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders Association as a standard variety.

FUNK'S 90-DAY MATURES EARLY—STANDS UP WELL—IS A GREAT DROUGHT RESISTER—PRODUCES "NOT A NUBBIN" BUT A GOOD SIZED EAR, FULL OF QUALITY—AND OFTEN OUT-YIELDS THE LATER MATURING CORN.

All the corn we are selling this year comes from two high yielding ears in our 1915 breeding plot. Ten ears of this strain that were in the ear-to-row breeding plot last year had an average yield of 97 bushels per acre, while one produced 101 bushels and 3 lbs. These yields were based on No. 1 Grade of Corn 14% moisture.

We are making this corn better every year and to get the full benefit of our work you should buy direct from the originator.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT FUNK'S 90-DAY



The Originator and a Priceless Selection
from 1918 Breeding Stock

In Hawaii this corn matures in about 100 days. The plant is characterized by its low growth, averaging less than 6 feet in height, the ear is borne about three feet from the ground, weighs about 8 ounces and averages 8 inches in length. The grain is of desirable size and color and brings the highest market price. We cannot speak too highly of this variety and recommend it for trial to all who desire an early maturing corn of highest quality.

F. G. KRAUSS, Supt. Agri. Extension
Hawaii Experiment Station.



THE TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF BREEDING WORK

Result—This 90-acre field of Funk's 90-Day produced an average yield of 71 bushels of shelled corn per acre, based on 14% moisture. This corn was fully matured the first week in September, 1918.

Your 90-Day Seed Corn has always given us good results here.—Elkhorn, Wis.

University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 191—says: "On well fertilized land in Southern Illinois, Funk's 90-Day has given the highest yield of any variety which has been tested for four years or more."

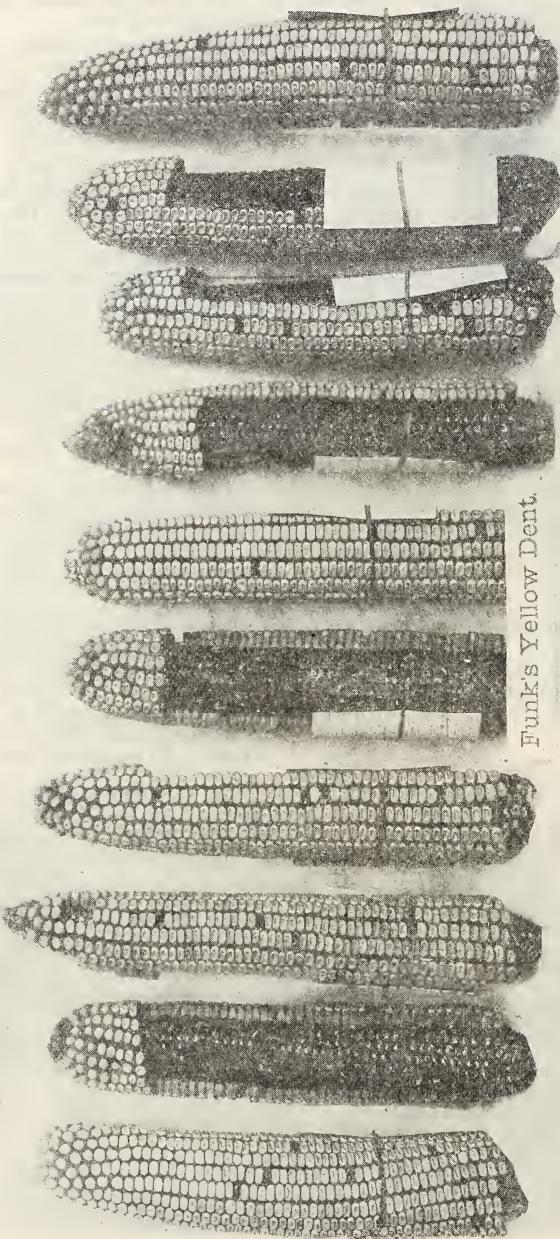
Huntington, Ind., Dec. 20th, 1918.

One of the important features in successful farming, is to have pure seed. The farmer should, also, secure a variety that will mature before the frosts may overtake it in the fall. The Funk Bros. Seed Company, of Bloomington, Ill., has produced a strain of corn that ripens in about 90 days that I would recommend to the farming public. I had my renter plant 15 acres of this corn last year, and we were well satisfied with the results. It ripened about 15 days in advance of the other varieties that we were growing, and gave a good yield.

W. Z. ROBERTS.

Of twenty varieties and strains of field corn tested in comparison and in field culture, your Funk's 90-Day has invariably led in yield and quality. In 1916 Funk's 90-Day Corn yielded 5680 pounds shell corn (100.13 bushels) on a measured acre.

Funk's Yellow Dent



SOME OF OUR HIGHEST YIELDING REMNANT EARS AVERAGE YIELD 96 BUSHELS

WE DEMAND THAT OUR BREEDING EARS HAVE VIGOR AND INHERENT ABILITY TO MATURE A HIGH YIELD. WE MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO GROW AND SELL EXTRA FANCY EARS. WE ARE BREEDING FOR INCREASED YIELDS AND EARLY MATURITY AND THAT IS WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.

I have bought your Seed Corn several times and always have good results. So many breeders, especially those who bred Reid's Yellow Dent, breed more for beauty and show corn. I LIKE YOUR CORN BECAUSE IT IS BRED TO PRODUCE AND ALL BARRENNESS IS BRED OUT OF IT.

Jan. 6, 1919.

Funk's Yellow Dent

Peer of All Purpose Corns

Funk's Yellow Dent is bred from Reid's Yellow Dent which today is considered the most highly bred variety. The solidity of ear and its uniformity of color, finish and shape have made it a great favorite with corn growers. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, and it is unapproachable in yield, making 90 to 100 bushels per acre on good soil carefully managed, with favorable weather conditions. It does not blow down easily which fact alone gives it a strong lead over other varieties.



THE BEST SELECTIONS FROM THE HIGHEST YIELDING ROWS GO INTO NEXT YEAR'S BREEDING PLOTS

Funk's Yellow Dent is without an equal in feeding value, and more of this corn grades No. 2 on the Chicago market than any other variety. This corn is well known for its light golden or lemon color and well filled tips and butts. The ears are of good size but not too large, taper slightly, have medium indentation and excellent shelling percent.

WITHOUT DOUBT THIS IS THE VARIETY FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE YIELD OF FIRST CLASS CORN.

It is adaptable to any soil or climate giving it a growing period of about 115 days, being an early maturing variety. It grows and yields well in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas and Oklahoma. It can be grown safely as far north as northern Illinois under average conditions.

Your Funk's Yellow Dent yielded from 90 to 100 bushels per acre, with a greater percentage of matured corn than in the other fields. Made 20 to 30 bushels more to the acre than my other seed.

Morocco, Ind.

Funk's Yellow Dent is good because it stands up where native corn nearly always goes flat in the fall storms.

Panola, Illinois.

Your Yellow Dent corn was indeed a success; yielded about 20 bushels more per acre than other seed corn.

Noxall, Mo.

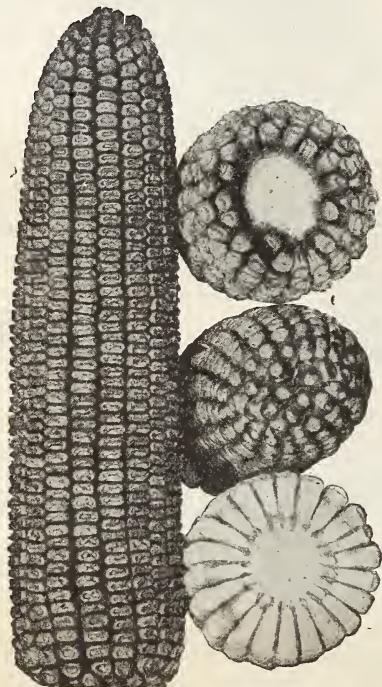
Your Funk's Yellow Dent corn was about 5 bushels heavier, and matured better than my own seed, secured from you three years ago.

Emerson, Ia.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Funk's Gold Standard Leaming

The Silage Corn



FUNK'S GOLD STANDARD LEAMING

Funk's Gold Standard Leaming is distinctly a silage and feeding corn. The heavy stalks with broad blades and large ears insure a heavy tonnage for the silo. Funk's Leaming will easily yield 30% more silage than any other variety, and silage of extra good quality.

The ears are medium to large in size, medium rough in indentation, and have a rich golden color, very characteristic of this variety. The grain is rich in protein and oil and the cob is more easily crushed and masticated by cattle than most varieties. Also, under our methods of selection and breeding this variety is a big yielder.

Such qualities make Funk's Gold Standard Leaming a favorite with feeders and it is very popular in dairy districts. It requires 115 to 120 days to mature.

I planted your Gold Standard Leaming May 1st on good soil and it matured well and yielded 91 bushels per acre.

Lincoln, Ill.

The Gold Standard Leaming corn secured from you yielded 105 bushels per acre. I get better results from your seed than from home grown seed.

Rock Port, Ill.

The Leaming corn purchased from you yielded better than our home grown seed. Your corn matures about ten days earlier than our own corn.

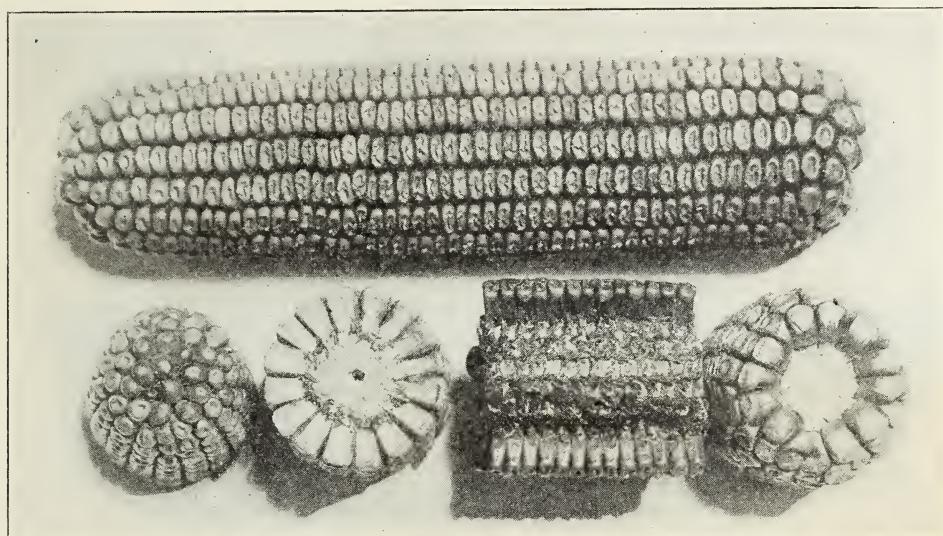
Clinton, Mo.

Your Gold Standard Leaming was beyond my expectations. It yielded 90 bushels per acre and made about 40 bushels more per acre than other seed here.

Burlington, Ia.

Your Gold Standard Leaming yielded better than I expected, making 86 bushels per acre figuring at 80 pounds. On an average your seed made 30 bushels more on an acre.

Kenney, Ill.



FUNK'S NEW VARIETY—FUNK'S TRIBRID

Funk's Tribrid

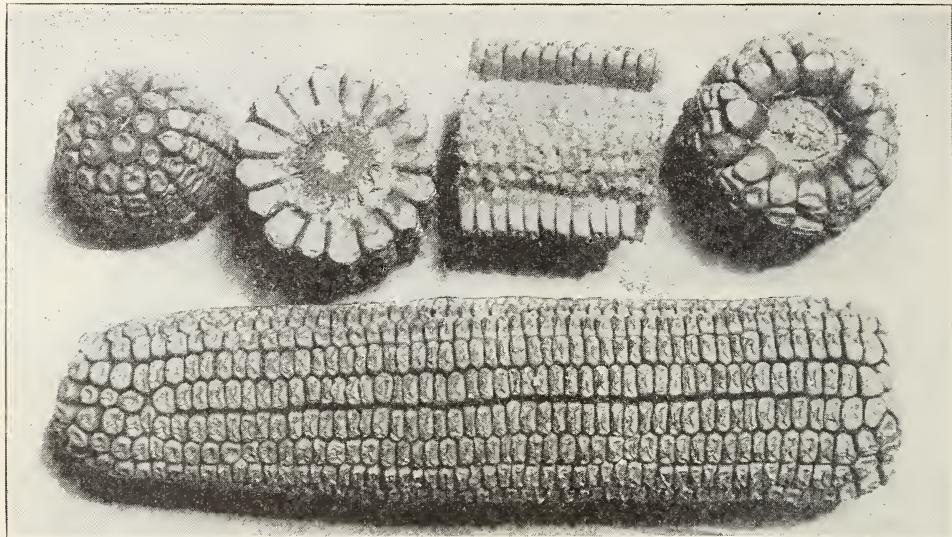
Our New Variety

Funk's Tribrid is a combination of our three standard yellow varieties—Leaming, Yellow Dent and 90-Day. In this variety we have attempted to combine the feeding and silage properties of the Leaming corn with the high yield of Funk's Yellow Dent. The third variety, Funk's 90-Day, has stabilized the combination and given it earlier maturing qualities. Funk's Tribrid is somewhat earlier than either the Leaming or Yellow Dent and is extremely vigorous and hardy. Its long period of pollination enables it to resist successfully the hot, dry weather that so often comes at that period of growth. There is a good amount of foliage and the yield compares favorably with that of Funk's Yellow Dent. These qualities make Funk's Tribrid valuable for silage and feeding purposes.

We have grown this combination for several years and know that it will give satisfactory results. It matures in from 105 to 115 days.

The ears are 8 to 10 inches in length. They resemble both the Leaming and Yellow Dent and have a rich yellow color. The quality of the corn is excellent. It can be grown in any section where Gold Standard Leaming and Yellow Dent are grown.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



A WONDERFUL HIGH-YIELDING STRAIN OF MEDIUM EARLY WHITE CORN

Funk's Silver Mine

Funk's Silver Mine is a vigorous, thrifty, medium early maturing strain of Iowa Silver Mine. It produces a medium sized stalk, STANDS UP EXTRA WELL and is capable of making a better yield on thin land than some of the rank growing later maturing varieties of white corn.

The type of ear is medium in size, small cob, and 9 to 10 inches long. The kernels are good depth and uniform. It is one of our highest yielding varieties and matures corn of extra quality. Hominy Mills pay a premium for this corn.

We recommend Funk's Silver Mine for the North Central, Central and Southern part of the Corn Belt.

It don't pay to buy seed corn on appearance alone—dig into its ability to yield. Our corn has been improved by breeding with the same care as your pure bred animals. Eight thousand acres of corn are raised on the Funk Farms each year. Our high yielding home seed, bred to grow the seed we offer you, we value at not less than \$50.00 per bushel. It pays us and it will pay you to plant our seed corn.

Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 21, 1918.

Dear Sirs:—I am more than pleased with your Funk's Silver Mine Seed Corn which I purchased from you last spring.

It is not only a high yielding and good quality corn but it has very few barren stalks and stood much better than any other corn in this community.

Very truly yours, F. J. BLUM.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Funk's Silver King

Early White Corn



SILVER KING

For a number of years we have been breeding this early white corn to meet the demand of those who prefer to grow an early white corn instead of yellow. Funk's Silver King is a great corn to plant on old land. You know it is a common saying that you can raise more white corn from old ground than any other. We do not allow our corn ground to get "old", so we prefer not to vouch for the above assertion; but we do believe that FUNK'S SILVER KING CORN WILL OUTYIELD ALL OTHER EARLY WHITE VARIETIES OF CORN. This is why we grow it and why we recommend it to our customers.

The ears are 7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and large in circumference compared to their length. The indentation is medium smooth to rough; the kernels are of medium depth.

Silver King matures in from 100 to 110 days and is grown as far north as northern Iowa and southern Wisconsin.

Our highest yielding seed corn is packed and shipped only in our stamped boxes and bags and any seed corn offered as having come from Funk Bros. Seed Co. without having our regular stamp on box or bag is not grown by us.

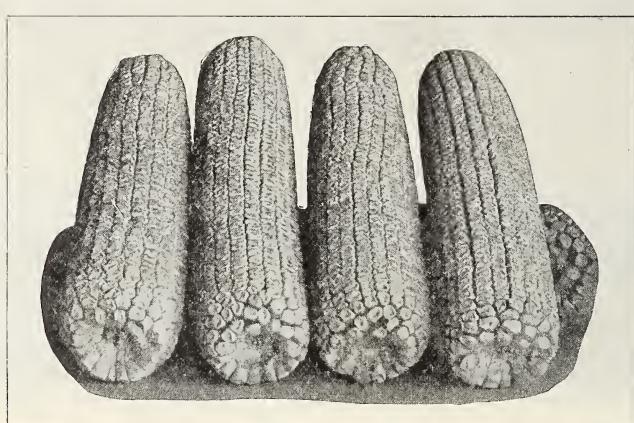
By securing some of our highest yielding varieties each year you get the benefit of our experience right up to date.

Funk Bros. Seed Company are the ORIGINAL and the MOST EXTENSIVE Breeders of HIGHEST YIELDING and earliest maturing seed corn in the world.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Funk's Boone County Special

Large White Corn



Bred from the Boone County White. Rich in chemical content of oil and protein making it particularly adaptable for milling purposes and fine white meal suitable for any use. This corn is one of the highest yielders and largest in size of the white corn varieties.

The stalk is tall and very effective in withstanding destructive effects of high winds. Foliage abundant, leaves broad, thick and succulent. Ears taper slightly, 9 to 11 inches in length, average circumference $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weigh 12 to 18 ounces. Deep kernel, medium rough indentation and pearly white in color. Requires from 115 to 125 days to fully mature. It is a slow grower but a large yielder.

Is peculiarly suited to the corn belt region south of a line drawn through the North Central portion of Illinois. It is also grown extensively in all the Southern States as it ripens earlier than the native corn.

Your Boone County Special seed corn was fine, had a perfect stand and gave a splendid yield.
Cynthiana, Ky.

The yield from your Boone County Special seed corn was on an average better than any corn I know of, turned out 80 bushels to the acre.
Memphis, Mo.

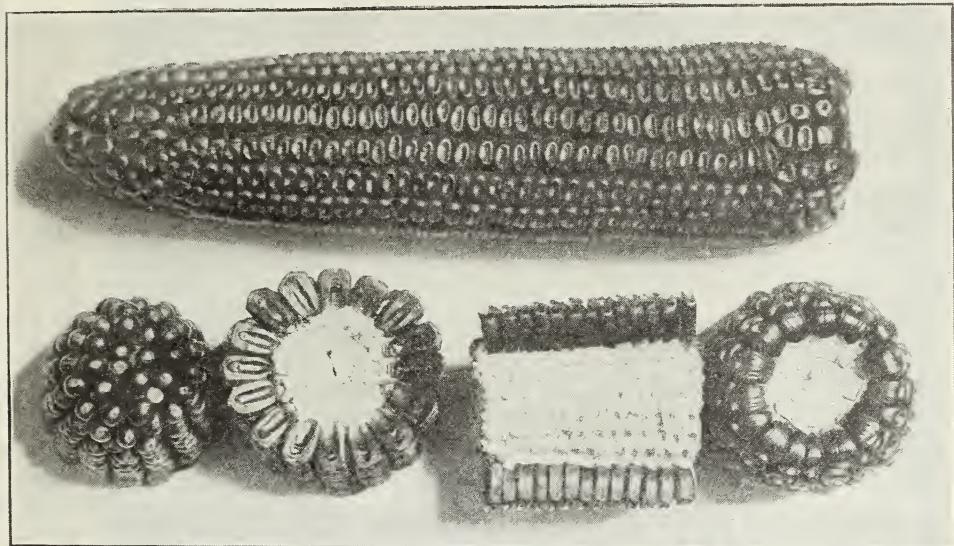
Have been highly pleased with seed corn bought from you. Yielded about 52 bushels per acre; about 5 bushels more than other corn.
Gaston, Ind.

I have the best of luck with your seed corn and it yields from 5 to 15 bushels more than the seed not bought from you.
Palmyra, Mo.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

FUNK FARMS—ESTABLISHED 1824

Funk's Bloody Butcher

Ninety
Day

ONE OF OUR PRIZE BREEDING EARS

A few years ago we undertook some definite breeding work with Bloody Butcher. As a result, we are able to offer the public a corn that is much earlier than ordinary Bloody Butcher. There are several different strains of this variety, and some are medium late in maturity. Funk's Bloody Butcher is strictly a 90-day corn.

This is a white-capped, red corn. The ears, like those of our yellow 90-day, are medium in size. The indentation is medium smooth. This corn will not disappoint you: it will both "shell out" and "weigh out" if you want to put it on the market. A yield of more than 80 bushels of air-dry shelled corn has been secured in Bloody Butcher breeding plots from some of the earliest rows.

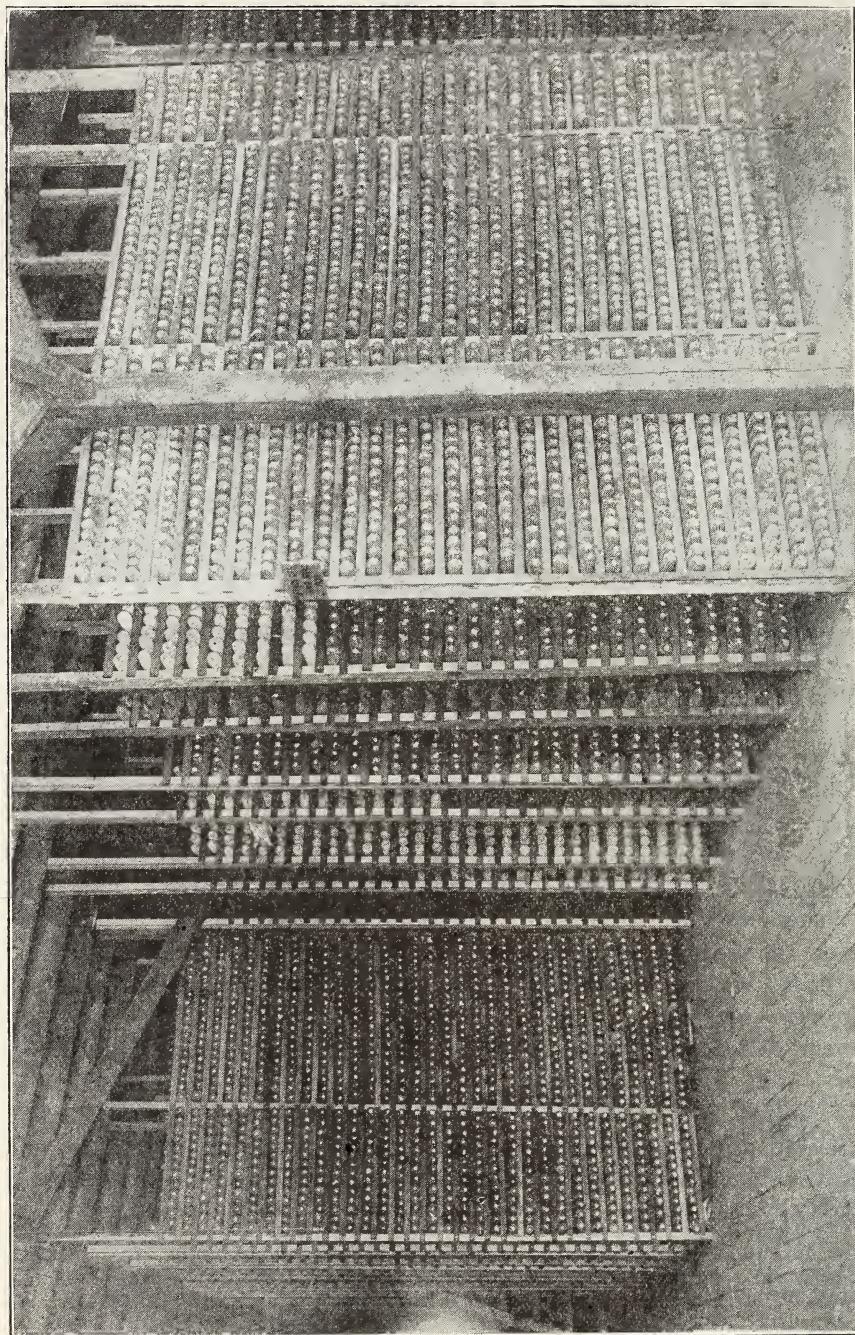
Above all, Bloody Butcher corn will produce pork. We have been growing it for a long time in the fields we expected to "hog down"—and with uniformly good results. If you want an early corn to "hog down", Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. It is just as early as our yellow 90-day, and can be grown successfully anywhere in the corn belt.

The Bloody Butcher was fine. Hogged it down so didn't get the yield, but it matured very early and before the first frost. LeRoy, Ill.

The Bloody Butcher had no soft ears at all while home grown seed did. The yield was 60 bushels per acre of good sound ears, not a soft ear or barren stalk. Towanda, Illinois.

Your Bloody Butcher seed corn yielded about 50 bushels per acre on ordinary soil. We were well satisfied. Woodward, Iowa.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



FUNK'S SEED CORN RACK WHICH INSURES PROPER CURING

All selected ears as they come from the field are at once laid upon these Racks in such a way that there is a free circulation of air around each ear.

Funks do not stop at producing the best bred corn in the country but follow up with the most modern methods of drying and curing seed corn in use. This service is what always makes Funk's Seed Corn worth what you pay for it.

What is Pedigreed Seed Corn Worth?

The value of a bushel of pedigreed seed corn depends on its ability to mature a profitable crop.

Every year we test from 1000 to 1500 half ears of corn to determine their value as seed. Out of this large number there are many outstanding rows that yield at a very high rate per acre. But, as a rule, not more than ten of the 1500 have the power to transmit their high yielding qualities to their progeny. From these few rows and the half ears that produced them we develop our high yielding strains of corn that are offered to the public. Such selections of superior blood are impossible on the ordinary farm.

This foundation stock of pedigreed seed is even too valuable to price when we consider the improvement it gives in quality and yield to the general fields of corn.

For instance, two bushels of selected seed from some high yielding rows in the 90-Day breeding plots two years ago have increased the average yield of that variety at least 10 bushels and at the same time the corn has been made about five days earlier. Again, five champion mother ears in our Funks' Yellow Dent breeding plot two years ago have given us a strain of this popular variety that is superior to anything we have had heretofore.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of such seed as this. Indeed we could not afford to sell it at any price. We prefer rather to multiply it and give our customers the benefit of our work.

But our customers tell us that the Funk seed corn usually increases their yield at least 10 bushels per acre. As a bushel of seed will plant about eight acres, here is an increase of 80 bushels in the crop.

Then the improved quality, whether for feeding, market or early maturity, adds another value—from one bushel of seed to 640 bushels of crop. And a third value is the inherited producing power of the crop to increase the yield and improve the quality of succeeding crops.

This is not computing it all, but such is the marvel of plant growth in selecting only the best of the best from so wide a field of choice year after year.

Prof. A. T. Wiancko of Indiana Experiment Station said: "If seed corn be purchased the price should be least considered. Corn that will yield 5 bushels more per acre is worth easily \$10 more per acre."

SWEET CORN

Golden Bantam—The original sweet tender strain. The best early variety for the home garden.

Country Gentleman—This is a medium late variety which follows Golden Bantam. It is a tender delicious table corn with large well filled ears. Rich soils bring out its fine flavor and high yielding qualities.

Three Generations



The Original Home of
Isaac Funk, 1824.

ISAAC FUNK, in 1824, began growing corn on the very land used by the Funk Bros. Seed Co., in 1918 for Corn Breeding. His purpose in coming to Illinois was to get a place where he could raise, buy, feed and market cattle and hogs. He made a market for his live stock in Chicago where there was none before, thereby laying the foundation for the present great packing industry.

He drove at one time as many as 1500 cattle and 1000 hogs to Chicago, a distance of about 140

miles. It is said Mr. Funk nearly always went with his cattle, and took his share, or, more than his share, of the hardest, the most disagreeable and most dangerous parts of the work.

Isaac Funk accomplished much in the forty years from the time he came to Illinois, to the time of his death. Picture him in 1824, a young man standing in front of his rude cabin of poles and clapboards. No human habitation within miles of his. On one side of him the primeval forests, on the other the boundless trackless prairie; without money, in debt; without friends who had money; without schooling; the owner of two or three horses, a cow or two, an axe, and a meagre equipment of rudest agricultural implements. Then picture the princely estate he had acquired and the honors he had brought to his name.

Isaac Funk was elected to the House of Representatives of Illinois in 1840. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Oglesby. He was re-elected for the full term. It was during this term in the very darkest

days of the rebellion when the fate of Illinois was trembling in the balance, that he made his famous speech, which Ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer says—"was read to his entire regiment, the 33d Ill., assembled by its officers for that special purpose and that within a few weeks after its publication it was doubtless read to, or by practically every union soldier."

We quote part of the closing paragraph:

"I could not sit here any longer and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their selfish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments. Let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon."

Eight sons and one daughter survived him.



ISAAC FUNK

of Corn Breeders

LA FAYETTE FUNK.

LA FAYETTE FUNK, the fourth son of Isaac Funk, is now 85 years of age, and lives on a farm near Funks Grove. La Fayette Funk served in the lower house of the Thirty-third General Assembly. He was elected to the Senate and served in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions thereof. He also served as a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1882 to 1894 continuously, and later served two years more on the same board. Part of the time he was president of the board. He was appointed by the Governor, Senior World's Fair Commissioner, and by virtue of that appointment was President of the State Commission.



LAFAYETTE FUNK

He has been a director of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., succeeding John B. Sherman. For many years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of McLean County.



EUGENE D. FUNK

EUGENE D. FUNK, the president of Funk Bros. Seed Co., is the oldest son of La Fayette Funk. After a course in Yale University he went to Europe and made a study of European Agriculture—and then began the scientific breeding of farm seed, particularly seed corn, but including wheat and oats. This has been developed until the Funks are recognized in this and foreign countries as the leading seed corn breeders in the world.

Mr. Funk has always stood for an open door policy so far as his laboratories and seed breeding work has been concerned, and representatives of many governments, as well as our own state institutions, have spent many months studying the results of his work and the different systems of breeding developed.

While his farm and home life with the association of his wife and eight children are his preference, he has never failed to take a keen interest in the things that generally benefit his fellow men.

At this time he is serving his country and particularly his brother farmers in the following important posts:

President National Corn Association.

Member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of the Food Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Member of the Agricultural Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Chairman of the Illinois State Seed Corn Administration.

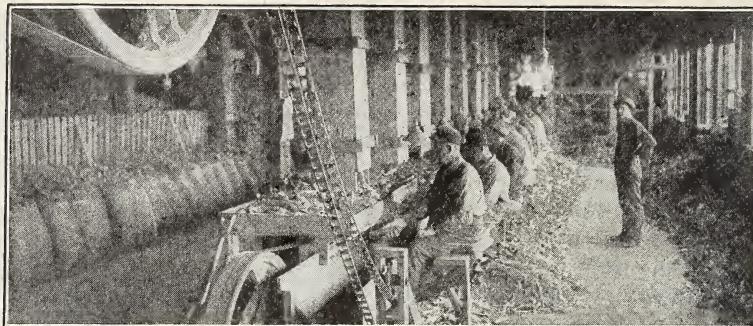
Treasurer State Live Stock Association of Illinois.

President Wilson selected Mr. Funk, in 1917, as one of twelve men to fix the price of wheat.

This is a brief story of three generations of farmers whose records are "rich in achievements wrought in fruitful fields." Compiled by

H. H. Miller
Business Manager Funk Bros. Seed Co.



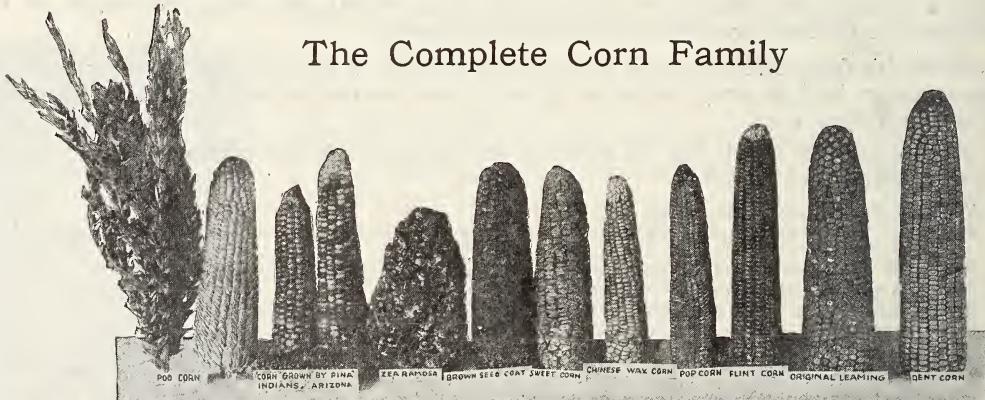


REMOVING TIP AND BUTT KERNELS FROM EVERY
EAR OF FUNK'S SHELLED SEED CORN

Shelled Corn Versus Ear Corn

This company puts out seed corn in two forms—in the ear and shelled; and we are sometimes asked what the difference is between the two. The ear corn and shelled corn come from the same fields, receive the same attention in breeding, are selected with the same care, dried and stored in the same way. There is no difference between them in yielding quality; the seed of our shelled corn will produce just as many bushels per acre as the seed of our ear corn. In fact there are two advantages in the shelled corn. The butts and tips of the ears have been shelled off and you get the full bushel ready to plant, and the corn has been graded into large, medium and small-sized kernels, insuring a uniform drop in the planter. And one bushel of the shelled corn will plant about eight acres while one bushel of the ear corn, after butts and tips have been removed, will plant about six acres. That is, the shelled corn will plant 33 1-3 percent more ground.

The Complete Corn Family



Zea Ramosa, Brown Seed Coat and Chinese Wax Corn furnished by courtesy of Dr. W. B. Gernert, University of Illinois.

Funk's Grass, Clover and Forage Crop Department

Remember—There are 22,000 acres in the Funk farms, \$300.00 acre land—farmed for and at a profit since 1824—and the seed we sell comes from the same stock as the seed we sow.



ALSIKE

Alsike clover will grow on land where red clover fails, and has recently come into much greater use. It likes plenty of moisture and will thrive on low wet soils if they are rich enough to grow a good average grain crop. On slough soils having plenty of humus, alsike will produce big yields. In fact it is a good safe crop to grow under almost any condition except dry thin sandy or gravelly uplands.

Alsike is usually seeded in the spring with a nurse crop—the same as red clover. Use six pounds of seed per acre when seeded alone.

RED CLOVER

The Funk Farms grow a large acreage of clover and it pays them a handsome profit to do so. We sow only pure high grade seed, which is one of the main factors in securing a good stand. You will find our best quality pays best in the long run.

MAMMOTH CLOVER

We handle strictly first class quality. It must show a high test and in our judgment be true to name.

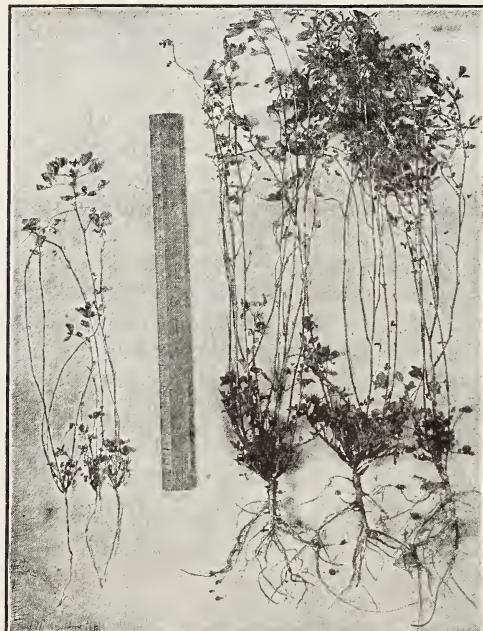
For Inoculation, See Page 20

WRITE TO US FOR LATEST PRICE LIST

You Can Grow Bigger Crops

By Inoculating Your Seed With

EDWARDS' LEGUME BACTERIA



Alfalfa plants from different portions of the same field, those on the right from seed inoculated with Edwards' Legume Bacteria, those on the left from the same kind of seed not inoculated. The ruler is 18 inches long. Notice the stocky growth, the thick, sturdy roots, and nodule clusters on the inoculated plants as compared with the weak growth of the others.

In order to make the most successful growth, alfalfa, clovers, soy beans, and other legumes must have on their roots, nodules or little bunches containing a certain kind of bacteria called Legume Bacteria, which take the valuable fertilizing element Nitrogen from the air and after a chemical change, store it in the plant.

INOCULATION NECESSARY

On land where it is hard to get a catch of legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation, that is, treating the seed with a culture of the right bacteria for the particular crop to be sown. By this method, the inoculation can be done in a few minutes, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed ready to penetrate the roots of the new seedlings and produce the beneficial nodules as mentioned above.

THE COST IS LOW

Edwards' Legume Bacteria Cultures Are Made in Two Sizes.

To Inoculate 30 Pounds of Seed.....	\$0.60
To Inoculate 60 Pounds of Seed.....	1.20

These prices mean a very low cost per acre for inoculation, the exact amount depending of course on the amount of seed sown per acre. Full directions are sent with each culture. We can furnish cultures for alfalfa, clovers, vetches, soy beans, and all other legumes. In ordering be sure to name crop to be inoculated.

ALFALFA

A ton of well cured alfalfa hay is equal in feeding value to a ton of bran. As a feed for milk cows or young cattle it is unsurpassed. On account of its long period of growth it is a paying crop to feed green to horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. Alfalfa will furnish good pasturage for all kinds of stock the second season, but it should not be grazed too close.

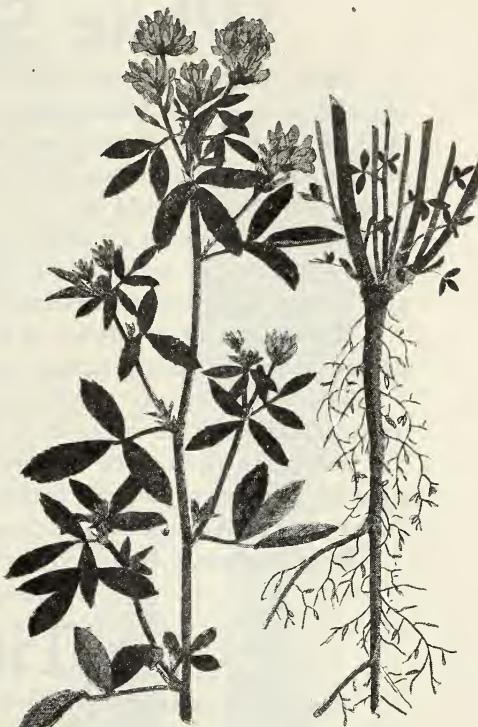
Hogs make very profitable gains on alfalfa pasturage. It begins growth early, and pigs weighing 30 to 60 pounds in the spring often make a gain of 100 pounds during the season on alfalfa alone. One acre of alfalfa will support 20 pigs. Alfalfa and corn are one of the best combinations any farmer can grow to produce pork—or milk—at a profit.

There is hardly a farm on which alfalfa cannot be grown if the following conditions are observed: Select a piece of ground that is well drained—if sour, apply limestone after plowing. If the soil lacks fertility, barnyard manure spread on the surface and worked in with a disc or harrow always gives alfalfa a good start in life. The addition of phosphorus is necessary on many soils and may be applied in the form of steamed bone meal or fine ground phosphate.

Inoculation is always necessary unless you have recently grown alfalfa or sweet clover successfully on the ground you are seeding. Read page 20 carefully,—it will cost you only 30 CENTS PER ACRE TO USE OUR INOCULATION.

Sow from 15 to 20 pounds of good seed per acre. Funk Bros.' Seed Company pay special attention to the selection of their alfalfa seed. Our test must show high purity and dodder free.

Our germination tests must show strong growth. We handle seed which is suited to the seasonal and soil conditions of our northern climate.



For Inoculation See Page 20

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

White Sweet Clover

Sweet clover is a good crop to grow in the right place. We prefer raising red clover or alfalfa where they do well, but sweet clover can be grown on land too poor to produce these crops—providing the soil has a good supply of lime in it. It will often grow and thrive on poor land, clay or sandy land where most crops would fail.

For quick results in improving soil, sweet clover wins. Poor sandy as well as heavy clay soils can be made rich by growing sweet clover for a few years—especially when the whole crop is plowed under once in a while.

It produces a fair quality of hay and makes good pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, rarely causing bloating.

The white variety produces more feed than the other varieties and is most valuable. This is the kind we handle.

Failure to get a stand of sweet clover is often due to hard seed. We have a machine for scarifying the seed so as to increase the germination and thereby insure a good even stand. Such seed lays the foundation for a good crop.

Sow 15 pounds (scarified) seed per acre.

For Inoculation, See Page 20

Timothy

The ability of timothy to grow and thrive on almost any of our northern soils makes it the most important hay crop in this country. Every farmer knows the true value of timothy hay—especially as an every day feed for horses. It is a good practical feed and a good grade always commands a top notch price when placed on the market.

When seeding timothy it may be well to remember that it is a shallow feeder and therefore requires plenty of plant food close to the surface. This is why a top dressing of manure or fertilizer makes a wonderful difference in the growth and yield. It often pays to top dress when the yield is light or stand thin.

It is usually an easy matter to get a good stand of timothy. When seeded in the fall, the land is put in shape for meadow use, and the timothy is sown alone during August and September. Fifteen pounds of seed per acre is used when seeded alone. Spring seeding usually begins when the danger of hard frosts is past. On the Funk Farms, timothy is usually sown in the spring with a nurse crop such as wheat, oats, rye or barley.

Our timothy as a rule is better than 99½% pure. A cheap grade of timothy often contains a lot of trash and other seed which makes it dear at any price. We sell extra recleaned seed.

Your seeds gave absolute satisfaction. General enthusiasm here indicates customers for you.
Greenwood, Mo.

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is easy to grow, yields well and is liked by stock. Perhaps its strongest point is its resistance to drought. It seems to be one of the very few crops that will grow during dry weather. This character is due to the fact that it is closely related to the sorghums: the hay is sweet like the sweet sorghums. Stock relish it on this account.

The seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. This rate of seeding makes a good quality of hay. If intended mainly for seed purposes and planted in rows with an ordinary corn planter, about six pounds is sufficient.

Sudan grass should not be seeded until all danger of frost is past and the ground is thoroughly warm. As a crop to plant late it may take the place of millet—and it is likely to give you a much heavier yield of hay. The hay should be cut when it is in full bloom. Sometimes two crops of hay can be cut the same season.

Due to its palatability and its succulence it makes an excellent silage in mixtures with legumes.

Johnson grass seed is sometimes found as an impurity in sudan grass. Our seed is carefully inspected for Johnson grass and any other impurities. We would not recommend seed that we would not sow on our own farms.

**FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—
SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED**



16 Days Growth
In Dry Weather

Matured Plant
65 Days Growth

Red Top

Red top is used for both hay and pasture. On wet heavy bottom soil it grows to perfection and is specially valuable on land liable to overflow.

It is considered next in importance to blue grass for pasturage purposes on account of lasting for several years and the fact that it forms a thick heavy sod which stands being trampled.

Seeding is usually done in the fall or spring and it is easy as a rule to get a good stand. If you are putting down a permanent pasture we suggest making red top a part of the mixture.

For meadow purposes use 15 pounds of good hulled seed per acre. Red top varies more in quality than most other grasses and we have the right kind of seed.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky blue grass is used mainly for lawn and pasture purposes. If intended for permanent pasture, it should not be grazed very closely for the first two years, or until it becomes well established.

Owing to its perennial habit and thick growth of sod, it is particularly suited for lawns or for turfing the slopes of terraces and embankments where the soil is good.

If sown alone, 15 to 20 lbs. of good seed should be sown per acre. When used for lawns, sow at the rate of three bushels per acre.

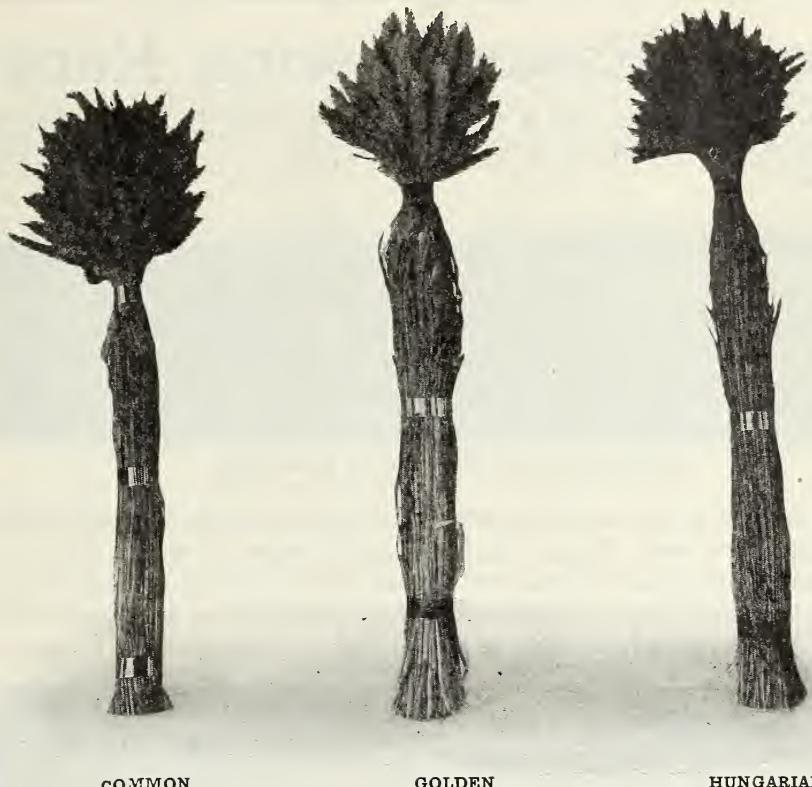
Orchard Grass

This is both a pasture and hay grass. It stands grazing well, will resist drought better than almost any other grass, starts growth very early in the spring and is one of the latest grasses to be affected by frost in the fall. It will grow in the orchard and is valuable in wood lots used for pasturage.

Sow 25 to 35 pounds orchard grass per acre.

We invite you to write us regarding your farm problems. Farming is the biggest business on earth and every year new and better methods are being developed. We like to exchange ideas with our brother farmers—and shall be glad to have you visit us or write occasionally. Let us hear about your crops—especially those grown from our seeds. Give us the names and addresses of any of your neighbors who would like our catalogue and we will send them a free copy. Let us make 1919 the happiest, most prosperous and best year of our life.

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



COMMON

GOLDEN

HUNGARIAN

MILLE T

Millet is used chiefly as a catch crop for hay, as it can be sown late enough to take the place of clover, corn or the early spring seeded crops in case they fail. The forage is fed to cattle and horses, principally the former. It is time enough to sow millet after corn is planted and common millet may be seeded as late as the first week in July.

COMMON MILLET: This is fine stemmed and leafy, and makes a good quality of hay. It requires only 70 days to mature seed and about 50 days for hay, which makes it a good emergency hay or pasture crop.

GOLDEN MILLET: This is the most popular variety under cultivation. It is a little later maturing than common millet, makes slightly coarser hay but larger yields. This is the best variety for a rich, mellow, loamy soil on which a heavy yield invariably results.

HUNGARIAN MILLET: Seems specially well adapted to rich soils; matures a little earlier and makes a finer quality of hay than Golden millet. Makes second growth from roots so is best used for pasturing.

It is easy to obtain a good stand of millet either by using a grain drill or broadcasting at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre. Rich, well prepared land requires less seed. Sowing too little seed is likely to result in coarse-stalked hay.

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape

Dwarf Essex sowing rape is a valuable pasture crop for hogs, sheep and lambs. Rich, moist, loam soil is best suited for rape. On thin land manuring is necessary.



RAPE GROWING IN OAT FIELDS ON FUNK FARMS

It is the best green feed for fattening and finishing lambs for market. The rape should have from 12 to 15 inches growth before sheep are allowed to graze upon it. One acre of rape will pasture 15 to 20 sheep or hogs for two months. The rape may be lightly grazed by pigs three or four weeks after seeding. When properly seeded one acre of rape on good land will produce as



PASTURED IN RAPE FIELDS—500 ACRES OF RAPE SOWN YEARLY ON FUNK FARMS

much pork when used as a hog pasture as the same acre of land cultivated in corn. Allow the rape to grow 10 to 12 inches before turning hogs in the field. For pasturage an acre will supply many tons of nutritious feed.

When sown broadcast and alone use 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. If drilled use 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows 30 inches apart. Sow with corn in last cultivation or with oats use 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

We specially urge you to sow some Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape this year. In our own and neighboring counties the acreage of rape has been more than doubled the past couple of years. The seed is cheap and profits sure.

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Soy Beans

Soy beans are grown for hay, grain, pasturage and soil improvement purposes. Good soy bean hay is equal to alfalfa hay as feed for dairy cattle. Soy bean meal is equal in feeding value to cotton seed meal and makes a splendid feed for dairy cows and hogs.

Corn and soy beans may be grown together and the crops put in the silo, harvested separately or pastured by hogs. The last practice has been found profitable on the Funk Farms. The beans are as a rule planted at the last cultivation of the corn.

If planted alone in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation, use 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre. If sown broadcast, 60 pounds per acre. If seeded in corn, 20 to 30 pounds.

We handle the standard proven varieties and can furnish you with tested seed. This is important as soy beans lose their vitality very fast and good looking seed may show very poor germination.

FOR INOCULATION, SEE PAGE 20

Cow Peas

Cow peas are grown mainly for seed, hay and to improve the soil. The hay is fed to work stock, beef and dairy cattle and is nearly equal to wheat bran as part of a ration. Cow peas add nitrogen to the soil and a crop plowed under puts the land in fine mechanical condition for the crop that follows.

Cow peas seeded in standing corn at the last cultivation will furnish a large amount of pasturage.

The best crop will be made by planting on well prepared ground in rows about 30 inches apart at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre—and cultivated.

If seeded broadcast use one bushel of seed per acre.

FOR INOCULATION, SEE PAGE 20

Hairy Vetch

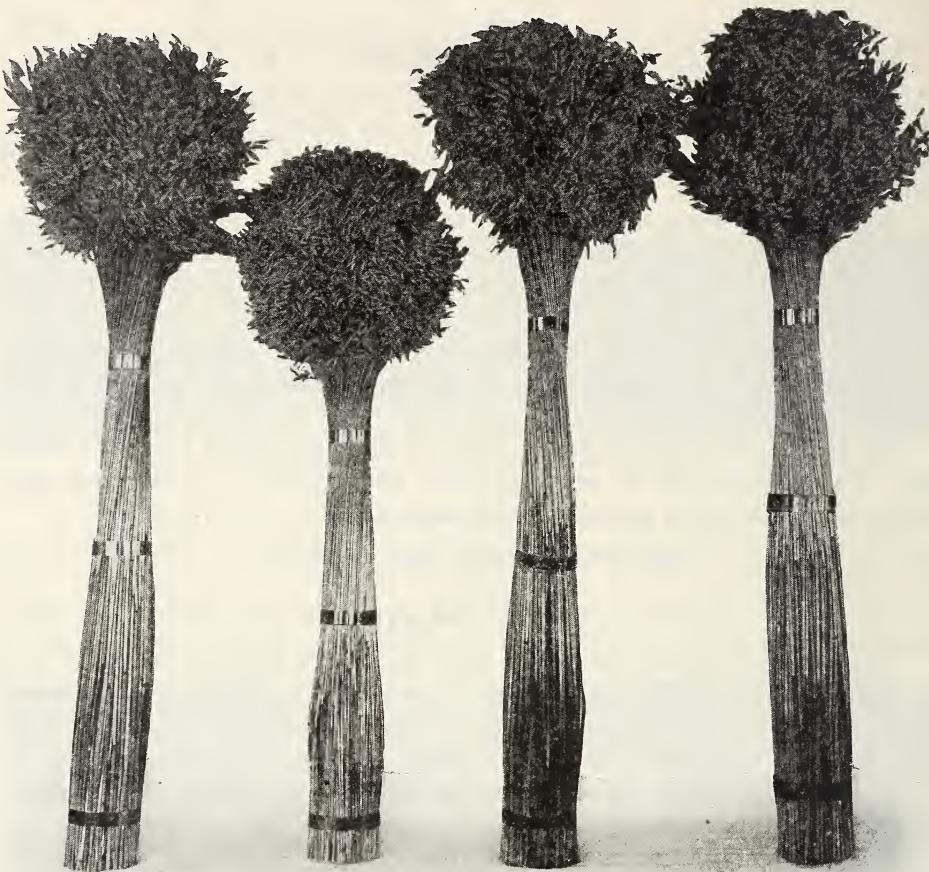
Hairy vetch is a winter growing forage crop and is often seeded with rye or other fall grain. It produces a quality of hay that compares very favorably with alfalfa besides making a good late fall and early spring pasture crop for horses, cattle and hogs. It is also used as a cover crop in orchards.

Vetch improves the soil to about the same extent as clover.

When seeded alone, 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre is required for a good stand. When seeded with small grain, 20 pounds per acre of good seed is sufficient.

FOR INOCULATION, SEE PAGE 20

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



SILVER
MINE

IOWA
103

FUNK'S
GREAT AMERICAN

FUNK'S
NEW SELECTION

Funk's Great American Oats

Corn, oats, clover, followed by wheat or corn is the rotation followed on the Funk Farms. In 1903, 1904 and 1905, Mr. Norton, of the Department of Agriculture was stationed by the U. S. Government on our seed farms for the purpose of studying and breeding oats and at that time we began with a series of test plots with over 200 varieties of oats gathered from all parts of the world. We continued these tests for a number of years, eliminating the low yielding and undesirable varieties, and this careful selection and testing resulted in the discovery of Funk's Great American Oats.

For seven consecutive years Funk's Great American Oats outyielded its nearest competitor, by 14.2 bushels. At the present market value of oats this means more than the cash rent on the average grain farm. Does this appeal to you? Hundreds of farmers who have secured Funk's Great American Seed

Oats write us that as a rule they outyield anything they have ever tried. They are not a fancy oat any more than our highest yielding strains of corn are fancy ears, but they yield, and at the same time they sell with other white oats on the market for standard oats. Funk's Great American Oats are of medium early maturity, ripening about July 6th to 10th, according to season. The straw is medium heavy and makes the finest winter feed for horses when baled and fed with a little alfalfa molasses meal. Thousands of horses are being fed in the cities this winter in this way while hay is so high priced. Save your oats straw, Brother Farmers, don't burn it, it is worth too much money to you if you only knew it.

Remember, no other seed firm is able to offer these oats for they have been on the market but a few years. Sow Funk's Great American Oats and you will harvest more oats to the acre than ever before. We urge you to send your order early. Do it now. Our stock is limited.

Iowa 103

Iowa 103, is an early maturing variety and is now considered the leading early oat in this part of Illinois.

Iowa 103 does well on thin soils and your chance of finding that it will outyield any other variety of early oats on any kind of soil is very good. It has also proven to be excellent as a nurse crop with which to seed clover or Alfalfa.

We have a good supply of this high yielding strain of early oat.

Silver Mine Oats

These oats are the most generally sown and most widely known white oats in the central west. In our test plots they rank next to the top in yield and for years we considered them our leading oat. They produce a beautiful, white plump berry. The straw is strong and stands up well. We have hundreds of customers who will not sow anything but Silver Mine Oats.

Funk's 60-Day Oats

For similar reasons that we offer Funk's 90-Day Corn, it often happens that one wishes to sow one field of early oats—first, in order not to have all of the "oat harvest" ripening at the same time; and second, we have found this early oat a money maker by sowing over the thin places in a frozen or drowned out wheat field. You can harvest these oats at the same time you do your winter wheat. These oats outyield the Early Champion or 4th of July oats and are not so susceptible to smut.

Your Great American seed oats were excellent; made 75 bushels per acre.

Shelbyville, Ill.

I am well pleased with the 60-Day Oats. Sown on the 5th of May it was surprising to see it grow and mature early. It was cut and shocked one week earlier than the other oats.
Chickasaw, Ohio.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Marquis Spring Wheat

(No. 1 Dark Red.)

Ten days earlier than the old standard blue stem types and yields 5 to 10 bushels more per acre. Produces stiff, strong straw, with beardless heads filled with round dark red kernels and is the best variety of spring wheat for the Corn Belt.

The President's proclamation of September 2, 1918, establishing guaranteed prices for the 1919 wheat crop applies to wheat harvested in the United States during 1919 and offered for sale before June 1, 1920.

Last spring there was a big increase in the acreage of Marquis Wheat. Yields of from 25 to 51 bushels per acre were reported from customers who planted our seed. One party said "our Marquis Wheat brought the best price of any wheat raised in our neighborhood," another reports "threshers said it was the best quality of wheat on their run."

Here are a few of our suggestions for seeding.

Spring wheat should be sown early. It is usually safe to begin seeding as soon as the land can be put in good condition after the frost is out of it.

Wheat may follow corn. The seed bed should be firm with about three inches of well pulverized soil on top.

Fall plowing has some advantages, but thorough disking and harrowing in the spring has given good results on the Funk Farms.

Sow one and one-half bushels per acre. An ordinary grain drill is used as a rule, but farmers have had good success by sowing broadcast where corn stalks which have been disked down, interfered with drilling.

Marquis wheat matures about the same time as winter wheat.

Mr. Geo. R. Price of Kerrick, Ill., has had good success broadcasting his seed wheat.

"I bought thirty bushels of your Marquis wheat last spring and put in twenty acres in two ten-acre fields one making forty-seven bushels and the other ten-acre field making thirty bushels.

This wheat was sowed with an endgate seeder, being broadcasted.

I disked the corn stalk ground cross the ridges first—then put the wheat on—then disked the other way light—and harrowed both ways. The field making the higher yield was richer ground.

I have had success by drilling spring wheat on winter killed wheat.

Spring wheat does better on corn stalk ground than fall plowed, unless the fall plowing is disked and rolled and packed down."

GEO. R. PRICE.

W. H. Ritter, importer of Belgian horses, has just completed a \$7000.00 corn crib, buys Funk's Seed Corn and Marquis Wheat, says he will increase acreage:—

Colfax, Illinois, Nov. 30, 1918.

"The Marquis Wheat I bought from you last spring was seeded the latter part of March and made a yield of 35 bushels per acre. Am well pleased with Marquis Wheat and will sow about 80 acres next spring.

W. H. RITTER.

The Government guarantee is based on No. 1 grade. Our Early Marquis Spring Wheat grades No. 1 Dark Red—such seed will go a long way toward producing LARGER YIELDS—BETTER GRADES—MORE DOLLARS.

FAMILIAR SCENES ON THE FUNK FARMS



FUNK'S TURKEY RED WHEAT—53 BUSHELS PER ACRE

FUNK FARM FACTS

That Funk Bros. Seed Company are the ORIGINAL and the MOST EXTENSIVE Breeders of HIGHEST YIELDING seed corn in the world.

It is the SCALES that give us OUR RECORDS of our HIGHEST YIELDING varieties and not the premiums won or the score card records.

It is an actual fact, demonstrated on our 8000 acres of corn fields every year and proven by hundreds of testimonials, that an average INCREASE YIELD OF FIFTEEN BUSHELS PER ACRE can be had by using seed corn from high yielding strains.

It costs you less than one dollar per acre to plant our high yielding seed corn and you have only to get an increase of one bushel per acre to be ahead.

If it were a practical thing to do, we would gladly furnish the seed and take our pay in part from the yield, knowing that we would get much more than the cost that we charge for the seed.



SEED CORN PICKERS



IN THE WAREHOUSE

1000 Pure Bred Chester White Hogs



CHESTER WHITE BROOD SOWS ON THE FUNK FARMS

IMMUNED and every one can be registered. We have been breeding the Chesters for twenty years. We began in a small way and gradually increased our herd until we believe we have the largest Pure Bred Chester White Herd in America. There is not a hog on the farm but what its blood lines trace to Champion and Grand Champion State Fairs and International Winners. ~~xx~~ Our present herd boars (seven in number) were selected with the greatest care and represent the following families: *Peacemaker, St. Elmo, Combination, Schoolmaster, Pocketpiece, Wild Wood Prince and Funks' Defender.*

Berkshires

Our herd now consists of about 100 head of the leading families of Berkshires. We feel that it is unnecessary for us to proclaim their merits because those who know the breeds realize what they are and those who do not know should find out from experience. ~~xx~~ Those interested should visit our farms and personally inspect the stock we have to offer and we shall be pleased to afford every facility for such examination. We invite correspondence from those unable to visit us. Kindly state your wants plainly to avoid extra correspondence and delay.

Address

LIVE STOCK DEPT., Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Funk Egg Farm, Bloomington, Illinois

Largest Breeder of
High Egg Pedigree
Single Comb
White Leghorns
in America.

Funk's
International
Strain

Incubator Capacity
22500.
Brooder Accommodation
about 15000.
500 Layers and
Breeders, Toulouse
Geese, Gaited
Saddle Horses.

Each Funk female is trap-nested from the very first day of laying.
Hatching Eggs—Day Old Chicks—Mature Breeder.
Custom Hatching given special consideration and care.

Send for your copy of "LEGHORN LORE"—It tells all about Funk's Famous Fowls.

Address all communications to

LYLE W. FUNK, Owner,
Box A—402 Peoples Bank Bldg., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Attach
3c Stamp
Here

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON

ILLINOIS

TERMS

We thoroughly test all our seeds, and nothing is sent out which we do not believe to be good in every respect. When it is considered how many are the contingencies on which the success of any crop depends, such as planting too deep or too shallow, too wet or dry soil, unfavorable weather, insects, fungus diseases, etc., our customers will readily see that it would be sheer folly for anyone to warrant seeds to produce a perfect crop, and we want it plainly understood that while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, and also true to name, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and it is on this basis only that the seeds listed in this catalog are sold. Furthermore, all prices are subject to stock being unsold and to market fluctuations and our confirmation.

Our seeds are shipped with the understanding that you may have ten days after their arrival to make such tests as you may desire. If within that time they are found to be unsatisfactory, they are to be returned at once in original packages at our expense, and we will refund your money.

We cannot return money for any order that has been in your hands longer than ten days. Prices are F.O.B. Bloomington. Remittance MUST accompany each order. Ear corn 70 pounds per bushel, net. Shelled corn 56 pounds per bushel, net

Our seeds are put up in substantial boxes and bags and delivered to the railroads from which we receive a receipt that they are in good order. Our responsibility ceases here. When goods arrive at destination in bad order, bags torn or boxes broken and contents leaking, do not accept the goods or pay freight on same until station agent makes out a statement to that effect on your received freight bill, which you should hold. You should at once put in claim to railroad for any loss or damages.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO., Bloomington, Ill.

ADDITIONAL FARM FACTS

	Sow Per Acre	Weight Per Bu.		Sow Per Acre	Weight Per Bu.
Alfalfa . . .	15 to 20 lbs.	60 lbs.	Peas, Canada Field . . .	1½ to 2 bu.	60 "
Alsike Clover . . .	6 to 8 lbs.	60 "	Peas, Cow . . .	1½ to 3 bu.	60 lbs.
Beans, soy . . .	1½ to 3 bu.	60 "	Red Clover . . .	10 lbs.	60 "
Buckwheat . . .	1 bu.	52 "	Red Top . . .	10 to 20 lbs.	14 "
Barley . . .	2 bu.	48 "	Rape, Dwarf Essex . . .	3 to 5 lbs.	60 "
Cow Peas } Broadcast . .	60 lbs.	60 "	Rye . . .	1½ bu.	56 "
Cow Peas } Drills . .	30 lbs.	60 "	(Sow for nurse crop) . .	1 bu.	56 "
German or Golden Millet . .	40 lbs.	50 "	Sweet Clover, Melilotus . .		
Hairy Vetch . . .	25 to 30 lbs.	50 ") Unhulled . . .	20 to 25 lbs.	40 "
Hungarian Millet . .	30 to 40 lbs.	48 ") Hulled . . .	15 lbs.	60 "
Kentucky Blue Grass . .	40 lbs.	14 "	Timothy . . .	12 to 15 lbs.	45 "
Lawn Grass . . .	65 lbs.	14 "	Vetches, Spring . . .	50 to 75 lbs.	60 "
Mammoth Clover . .	10 lbs.	60 "	Vetches, Winter . . .	45 to 50 lbs.	60 "
Orchard Grass . . .	25 to 35 lbs.	14 "	Wheat . . .	2 to 2½ bu.	60 "
Oats . . .	2 to 2½ bu.	32 "			

**RED
CLOVER**

**MAMMOTH
CLOVER**

**ALSIKE
CLOVER**

**SWEET
CLOVER**

ALFALFA

TIMOTHY



OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

**SUDAN
GRASS**

**KENTUCKY
BLUE
GRASS**

**LAWN
GRASS**

**DWARF
ESSEX
RAPE**

**COW
PEAS**

**SOY
BEANS**